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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1800.

To the FREEMEN of the Fifth District of MARYLAND.

[*Continued from No. 2791.*]

FELLOW CITIZENS,

IT now remains to make a few remarks on the acts relating to *provisional armies*.

The constitution provides that "congress shall have power to raise and support armies." An act passed in May, 1798, authorising the president of the United States to raise a provisional army. This act gives the president power "in the event of a declaration of war against the United States, or of actual invasion of their territory by a foreign power, or of imminent danger of such invasion, *discovered in his opinion to exist* before the next session of congress, to cause to be enlisted and, to call into actual service, a number of troops not exceeding 10,000 men; to be enlisted for a term not exceeding three years." The same act also provides, "that in addition to the aforesaid number of troops, the president is empowered, *at any time within three years, after the passing of the act, if in his opinion the public interest shall require*, to accept of *any company or companies* of volunteers either of artillery, cavalry or infantry, who may associate and offer themselves for the service, who shall be armed, cloathed and equipped at their own expence, and whose *commissioned officers the president is authorised to appoint*; who shall be liable to be called to do military duty at any time the president shall adjudge proper, *within two years after he shall accept the same*." By this act the power vested by the constitution in congress "to raise armies" is by them transferred to the president; and he is made the sole judge of the necessity and propriety of raising this army, and of the number of which it shall consist, provided the regulars shall not exceed 10,000 men; but without any restriction as to the number of volunteers; and as the president might accept of the volunteers, at any time within three years after the passing of the act, and as they are liable to be called on to do military duty, at any time the president shall adjudge proper, within two years after he shall accept their services, it may be truly said, that he has an unlimitted power for five years to raise an army to any amount he may think proper, to be commanded by officers of his own appointment and to do such services as he, as commander in chief, shall direct. These volunteers cannot be considered in any other light than as select bodies of militia; and as by this act power is given to the president to appoint their commissioned officers, it violates that part of the constitution which "*reserves* to the states respectively the appointment of militia officers."

By another act passed in March 1799, giving eventual authority to the president of the United States to augment the army, he is authorised in case war should break out between the United States and a foreign European power, or in case imminent danger of invasion of their territory by any such power shall, *in his opinion, be discovered to exist*, to organize and cause to be raised in addition to the other military force of the United States twenty-nine regiments: but by this act he is enjoined not to accept of a greater number of volunteers than 75,000 men. By this act also the power vested by the constitution in congress "to raise armies" is by them transferred to the president; and he is made the sole judge of the necessity and propriety of raising *this* army. The power to raise armies must be considered as among the most important powers of legislation; yet it is transferred by the legislature to the executive magistrate, who already possessed as much as the framers of our constitution thought proper to intrust to him. Legislative power cannot constitutionally be transferred. The people of the United States by their constitution have vested all legislative power in congress, , and *by them only* can it be *lawfully* exercised. This transfer of power from the legislative to the executive,—from the whole to a part; is as dangerous to liberty, as an assumption by the whole, of more power than is given to it by the constitution. Why this unwarrantable transfer of power should have been made, no solid reason can possibly be given. If such an act can be justified by a great and pressing emergency, experience has proved (if a doubt ever could have been seriously ascertained) that it was not warranted by the particular crisis which gave birth to it. The general officers, I believe, were appointed, but no attempt was made to raise a man of the *provisional army* directed by the act of 1798. Of the provisional augmentation of twenty-nine regiments, I believe, there was not an officer appointed, or a man enlisted. One reason alleged by the friends of these extraordinary acts was, the saving an unnecessary expence.—Economy in public as well as in private life, is at all times laudable. But on a review of the measures of government, about this period, it will not appear that economy had any great share in their deliberations.

By an act to augment the army of the United States; and for other purposes, twelve additional regiments of infantry, and six troops of light dragoons were directed to be raised, to serve during the continuance of the existing differences between the United States and the French republic, unless sooner discharged.—By another act, of the same session, the president was authorised to borrow, for the public service, five millions of dollars, without any limitation of interest. This loan was afterwards obtained at the enormous interest of eight per cent. The bill was carried through the house of representatives without any limitation as to the *sum* to be borrowed, but the senate concurring with the minority, they succeeded in limitting the sum to five millions. Without this restriction, the president would have possessed an almost unlimitted and dictatorial power over the purse and the sword. A power vested by the constitution in congress, and which cannot be rightfully exercised by any other authority. When a transfer is made of such extraordinary and new powers to one of the three branches of government, it ought certainly to excite the vigilance and anxious jealousy of a free people. An abuse of power is common to all governments, though much less so in a republic than in any other kind. Constant experience teaches us that every man invested with power is apt to abuse it. "Is it not strange, though true, to say, that virtue itself has need of limits? To prevent the abuse of power, it is necessary, that, by the very disposition of things, power should be a check to power."

It has been contended by the friends of administration, that these extraordinary investments of power in the executive magistrate, were justified by the crisis of 1798. It is also contended by some that congress are justifiable upon any great emergency in committing a breach of a particular article of the constitution if they shall deem it *expedient* for the general welfare:—with the same propriety that a man may suffer the amputation of a limb to preserve the body. According to this declamation, it would follow, that if congress at any particular crisis, judging of the emergency, may deem it *expedient* to violate *one* article of the constitution, they may at a future period deem it *expedient* to violate *another* article; and thus may they break down every barrier which the wisdom of the constitution has reared against the encroachment of power.

When the result of the late mission to France was known, and it appeared that the directory, instead of manifesting a disposition to settle the existing differences between the two countries had treated our envoys with indignity and insult, an opinion universally prevailed that it was necessary to put the country in a state of defence. As to the nature and extent of the defence which the crisis required, a great variety of opinion prevailed amongst our rulers.

In addition to the measures already enumerated, the president was empowered, should he deem it expedient, to cause the frigates United States, Constitution and Constellation to be manned and employed.—He was authorised and empowered to cause to be built, *purchased* or *hired* a number of vessels not exceeding twelve, to be armed, fitted out and manned under his direction.—He was authorised to accept by way of loan twelve more vessels of a model and size which he should approve. These vessels were to be of the following rates: six of them not exceeding eighteen guns each; twelve, not less than twenty or exceeding twenty four guns each; and six not less than thirty-two guns each. He was also authorised, *if he thought proper*, to cause ten small vessels to be built or purchased and to be manned and equipped as gallies or otherwise.

At the ensuing session six ships of not less than seventy-four guns each and six sloops of war, of a size not exceeding eighteen guns in addition to the naval force before authorised, were directed to be built under the orders of the president.—Hence large appropriations of money became necessary:—and hence the necessary supplies for the present and two last years, exceed the revenues of the United States for those years many millions of dollars.

Not having in possession the report from the secretary of the treasury, I cannot say with precision what were the sums necessary for the service of the year 1798. But it has already been shewn that by an act passed in that year the president was directed to borrow 5,000,000 of dollars, and a direct tax of two millions was laid on lands, houses and slaves. The whole amount of expenditures for that year must therefore have been great. In 1799, according to a report from the secretary of the treasury, the sums necessary for the support of the military department, including Indian expences, and for the navy department exceeded seven millions. The committee of ways and means reported "that the amount of the necessary supply for the present year, agreeably to the estimate of the secretary of the treasury was 15,393,034 dollars and 11 cents; but deducting 1,600,000 dollars on account of the suspension of further enlistments in the army, and a suspension of building the six seventy-four gun ships for the present year, would leave a sum to be provided for, of 13,793,034 dollars and 11 cents. To meet this expenditure the receipts of the present year were estimated at 9,301,258 dollars 51 cents. Deduct this revenue from the aforesaid expenditure would leave a sum to be provided for, above the revenue of the present year of 4,491,775 dollars and 60 cents. There remained in the treasury of the last year's appropriation 2,159,377 dollars and 10 cents: but as part of this would be wanted for contracts yet remaining due, not more than one million would be left on hand towards this year's expenditure, which deducted would leave a balance to be procured over and above the revenue of 3,491,775 dollars and 60 cents." The committee submitted a resolution to the house to authorise the president to procure by loan for the services of the present year the sum of 3,500,000 without limitation of interest, which was adopted.

How far these estimates were actually appropriated and expended is not material to inquire. The result is that there has been an increase of the public debt in the two last years, according to a letter from the secretary of the treasury to Mr. Griswold, chairman of a committee of the house of representatives, of the sum of 3,925,201 dollars and 48 cents. Add to this sum the loan directed to be procured for the services of the present year, and it will make the increase of the public debt in the present and two last years 7,425,201 dollars and 48 cents—If it is a sound maxim that a progressive accumulation of debt must ultimately endanger all government, where is the security for the permanency of our own?

We have been told that the national debt was less on the first day of January last, than on the first of January 1790. This cannot be accurate; I will prove it from the most authentic documents. By a report from Mr. Wolcott, secretary of the treasury, read in the house of representatives on the 29th December 1796, the public debt on the 1st day of January 1790 was 75,414,427 dollars and 97 cents.—And on the 1st day of January 1791 it was 77,361,428 dollars 70 cents.—According to a report from Mr. Hamilton, late secretary of the treasury, on the 1st day of January 1795, the public debt was 79,424,668 dollars and 7 cents.—By Mr. Wolcott's report, before alluded to, on the 1st day of January 1796 it exceeded 85,000,000 dollars. Combine these statements with the increase of the public debt during Mr. Adams's administration, as before stated, and it may then be asked with what colour of truth can it be said that the public debt has been diminished since the year 1790? All these documents are now before me, and may be seen by any person who may wish to satisfy himself by ocular demonstration. I have no doubt of their accuracy: If they contain errors, they are the errors of the secretaries, not mine.

Having shewn that the public debt on the 1st day of January 1795 exceeded 79,000,000: that on the first day of January 1796, it had increased, and that during the present and the two last years it has been augmented many millions: no man in his senses can believe that on the 1st day of January 1800 it was reduced to 70,000,000. What the amount of the debt was on the 1st day of January 1797 and 1798 does not appear by any statement that I have seen; but it will not be pretended that the diminution, if any, could have been considerable in the years 1796 and 1797. The reimbursement of two per centum on the stock bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. under the act of March 1795 could not make the difference of a million and a half in those years.

Unfortunately for America there are too many among us who think all those measures right;—who advocate not only all the acts complained of, but who shew a strong predilection for standing armies and permanent and expensive navies. They tell us they must be right, as they have been passed by a majority of our rulers. It is true that they have been adopted and sanctioned by the highest constitutional authority of the people; but this does not prove the propriety or good policy of those measures. The decision of a majority can no more alter facts, or refute arguments than the decision of a court can change the immutable principles of reason.

I do not mean to enter into a discussion of the question how far the maintaining a navy by the United States, and to what extent, is dictated by sound policy. One reflection must have occurred to every man of observation: that it has increased too rapidly and far beyond the actual strength of our funds. If a stronger proof was necessary, than the *expediency* of suspending the building the of six seventy-four gun ships, it may be found in the direct tax of two millions, and the five millions loan without any limitation of interest.

I have already given the reasons of my disapprobation of the acts relating to provisional armies. Whether the act to augment the army, which directed twelve regiments of infantry and six troops of light

dragoons to be raised to serve during the existing differences with France, was a necessary measure, it is needless now to examine. We should not with-hold our approbation from those who concurred in the act from an apprehension of an invasion by France, although the event in our opinion was not probable. But if there was reason to apprehend an invasion in the year 1798, why continue to organize this army since that period when there was not the shadow of a probability of an invasion by France. In the year 1799, France was struggling for her political existence as a nation against the most powerful combination that was perhaps ever formed. If it had been her intention, she had not the power to invade the United States. Why then, was not this army disbanded on the motion of Mr. Nicholas, if not before? And if it was good policy to retain in service the 3300 men who had been enlisted under the law, why were not the supernumerary officers discharged? Why retain in service officers for twelve regiments to command men who would compose only four or five? It is true that the recruiting service was suspended; but to stop the enlistments and retain the officers was holding out an appearance of economy with all the consequences of profusion. When money is borrowed to supply the deficiency of taxes every expence not absolutely necessary should be carefully avoided.

The opinion of the president upon the necessity of retaining this army may be collected from his speeches to congress. At the last session but one when addressing congress, he observes, "In proportion as we enlarge our views of the portentous and incalculable situation of Europe, we shall discover new and cogent motives for the full developement of our energies and resources." Again, speaking of France, he says, "considering the late manifestations of the policy towards foreign nations, I deem it a duty deliberately and solemnly to declare my opinion, that whether *we negotiate or not*, vigorous preparations for war will be alike indispensable."

How different were the opinions of his predecessor, the truly great and illustrious WASHINGTON! I cannot contrast their opinions more clearly than by adopting the language of the general assembly of Virginia at their last session.—'It is with the most serious concern that the general assembly of Virginia observes, the extraordinary solicitude displayed by the administration of the government of the United States, for raising and extending military establishments: and while it has been steady and uniform in the pursuit of that object, undeterred by the consequences of expences and taxes, the motives avowed for the conduct have been varied and accommodated to every change of our political situation. They had indulged a hope when there was a prospect of an accommodation of differences with the French republic; or, if even the existing mission should not terminate in that desirable event; when all the belligerent nations of Europe are too much occupied with European concerns to meditate an invasion of the United States; that the people would have been relieved from the evils and expences incident to a military establishment: But it has been with the most painful emotions, that they have seen in the president's speech, at the opening of the present session of congress, a total disappointment in this just and pleasing expectation. The following intimation contained in that speech not only proves that their expectation was delusive, but as they conceive, indicates a radical change in the great constitutional principle of national defence. The president in his speech observes, "the result of the mission to France is yet uncertain: but however it may terminate, a steady perseverance in a system of national defence, commensurate with our resources, and the situation of the United States, is an obvious dictate of wisdom." This recommendation if carried into practice would materially lessen the advantages which would naturally result from an accommodation with the French republic; the most important of which would be a relief from the evils incident to a preparation for a rupture; and essentially establishes a position never before officially advanced in the United States—that war in Europe is of itself a sufficient cause for raising a standing army here, equal at least to the present military establishment. The experience of all ages has shewn that the respite from wars amongst the European nations is too short to justify disbanding an existing army, and raising another during the intervals of peace, as a preparation for the next rupture; and of course if European wars be a sufficient cause for raising military establishments, a perpetual standing army would be the certain consequence of the recommendation."

Again: 'That the militia is the only safe and adequate defence of a nation, is a political axiom hitherto held sacred in the United States—This is not only the obvious meaning of the constitution, but is still more strongly evidenced by the practical construction thereof under the former administration, as will appear by reviewing its proceedings for several successive years after the government was put into operation. Shortly after that event, the first president in his speech on the 8th of January, 1790, called the attention of congress to the great business of providing for the national defence in the following words: "A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined, to which end, an uniform and well digested plan is requisite." Acting under the same impression in his speech on the 25th day of October, 1791, he again reminded congress of the militia, as the great depository of national force; speaking of the several objects referred to the consideration of congress, in referring to the militia he observes: "The first is certainly an object of primary importance whether viewed in reference to the national security, or to the satisfaction of the community, or to the preservation of order; in connexion with this, the establishment of competent magazines, and arsenals, and the fortification of such places as are peculiarly important and valuable, naturally present themselves to consideration. The safety of the United States, under Divine protection, ought to rest on the basis of systematic and solid arrangements exposed as little as possible to the hazard of fortuitous circumstances."

These recommendations being considered as relating exclusively to the militia gave rise to a law more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States. The president again recurring to the militia as the safe and adequate defence of the nation, in his speech on the 3d of December, 1793, after speaking of the necessity of procuring arms and other military apparatus emphatically observes: "Nor can such arrangements with such object be exposed to the censure or jealousy of the warmest friends of republican government. They are incapable of abuse in the hands of a militia, who ought to possess a pride in being the depository of the force of the republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every military exigency of the United States. But it is an inquiry which cannot be too solemnly pursued, whether the act has organized them so as to produce their full effect." And again, after the militia had demonstrated their efficacy in promptly marching to suppress an opposition to the laws in Pennsylvania, on the 19th of November, 1794; in his speech the president observes: "The devising and establishing a well regulated militia would be a genuine source of legislative honour, and a perfect title to public gratitude. I therefore entertain a hope that the present session will not pass without carrying into full energy the power of organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and thus providing, in the language of the constitution, for calling them forth, to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions as auxiliary to the state of our defence, to which congress can never too frequently recur, &c." These quotations require no illustration; They pronounce the national will.——The solicitude of the Virginia assembly for disbanding the army, and reinstating the great constitional principle of national defence, is greatly increased by referring to the enormous sums appropriated for supporting the army and navy. ——Whilst the only effects which this ruinous system has yet disclosed, are a corruption of public and private morals—The dissemination of monarchical doctrines, the dissipation of the treasure of the laborious and industrious for the most part amongst the most idle, dissolute, and vicious of the citizens, violation of personal security, and contempt of the civil authority.'

Thus we perceive that the late president in his addresses to congress uniformly expressed the most anxious solicitude that the militia should be organized and disciplined, and placed on the most respectable footing.—That he considered the militia as the only safe and adequate defence of a nation:—as the great depository of national force:—as an object of primary importance, whether viewed in reference to the national security, or to the satisfaction of the community, or to the preservation of order.—We may search in vain in Mr. Adams's speeches for similar sentiments and recommendations.

Had Mr. Adams, like the late president, cherished the opinion that the militia were "the great depository of the force of the republic;"—and that "they may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every military exigency of the United States,"—all the expence of the army lately disbanded would have been saved to the public, and might have been applied to more beneficial purposes. The president not long since deliberately and solemnly declared his opinion "that whether we negotiate with France or not, vigorous preparations for war will be alike indispensable." And yet when it is not known that any negotiation has taken place, when "no official or direct accounts have been received from our commissioners since their arrival in France" according to a letter from a member of congress to his constituents, the president *submits* to consent that the army may be disbanded.—What event has wrought this sudden conviction? Reason and reflection will suggest the proper inference.

Has the president pursued the course of his predecessor in other important points of national concern? By comparing their opinions and conduct on the subject of intercourse with foreign nations, we shall find that they differ. The president in his speech at the opening of May session 1797 observes, "although it is very true that we ought not to involve ourselves in the political system of Europe, but to keep ourselves always distinct and separate from it, *if we can*; yet to effect this separation, *early, punctual and continual information of the current chain of events, and of the political projects in contemplation* is no less necessary than if we were directly concerned in them: It is necessary in order to the discovery of the efforts made to draw us into the vortex, in season to make preparations against them. However we may consider ourselves, the maritime and commercial powers of the world will consider the United States of America, *as forming a weight in that balance of power in Europe, which never can be forgotten or neglected.* It would not only be against our interest, but it would be doing wrong to one half of Europe at least, if we should voluntarily throw ourselves into either scale. *It is a natural policy* for a nation that studies to be mutual, *to consult with other nations engaged in the same studies and pursuits:* At the same time that *measures ought to be pursued with this view*, our treaties with Prussia and Sweden, one of which is expired, and the other near expiring, might be renewed."

Now let us hear the words of the late president in his *farewell address* to the people. "The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connexions as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith.—*Here let us stop.*

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by *artificial ties*, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? *Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground?* Why, by *interweaving our destiny* with that of any part of Europe, *entangle our peace* and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humour or caprice?

'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as patronizing infidelity to existing engagements.——Let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion, it is *unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.*"

The president conceives that it is a natural policy for us to *consult* with other nations engaged in the same studies and pursuits, and that *measures ought to be pursued with this view.* The late president deemed it *unwise*, by interweaving our destiny with Europe, to entangle our peace—*unwise* to implicate ourselves by artificial ties—*unwise and unnecessary to extend our engagements.* His opinion is emphatically expressed by these words: "HERE LET US STOP."

The opinion of the president prevailed. A farther appropriation of 22,650 dollars was made for defraying the expences of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations for the year 1798, and new embassies were projected.—

Have they been governed by the same rules with respect to appointments to office? It will not be contended that they have. Talents—integrity—patriotism—attachment to the constitution—and meritorious services, ought at all times to be powerful recommendations. These seldom recommended to the late president, his near relations and connexions: and *those* if we may believe what I have never heard contradicted, *without an additional ingredient*, have seldom been deemed a sufficient recommendation to the ruling president.

G. DUVALL.

[*To be continued.*]

STRASBURG, May 24.

The Austrians have evacuated the Grisons; Coire, Feldkirch, Bregentz and Lindau are in our hands. A letter from Augsburg states, that on the 18th a courier from Vienna passed that way on his rout to Paris. He was supposed to be charged with pacific dispatches.

PARIS, May 30.

An American frigate placed by the government of the United States at the disposal of their ministers plenipotentiary, has entered the road of Havre. A French pilot was sent on board to conduct her into the harbour; but as late as the 24th she remains in her former anchorage.

Yesterday peace was the order of the day, and nothing was heard but wishes of peace. Undoubtedly, a peace cannot arrive too soon; but in the present posture of affairs, it might be supposed that the Austrians would be the first to talk of it.

June 1.

The council for deciding on prize causes, yesterday ordered the American ship Pigou, taken by the Cocarde and Bravoure, to be restored, with costs.

We are assured that the negotiations with the ministers of the United States of America at Paris are advancing rapidly to an amicable conclusion.

LONDON, June 1.

Report says, that all the English in Russia are held as hostages for the return of the Imperial troops from the islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

A ferment prevails among the inhabitants of the dutchy of Wirtemberg. One half of that country is occupied by the French; at the departure of the last post, however, they had not arrived at Stutgard.

The city of Schaffhausen was obliged to pay to the French a contribution of 700,000 livres. From the free Imperial city of Uberlingen, they exacted a contribution of 50,000 florins.

At Hohentwiel the French found 33 brass guns, 3 mortars, 4000 muskets, 20,000 pounds of powder, a considerable quantity of flints, bomb-shells, balls, grenadoes, 2000 casks of flour, and many other stores.

From the rich abbeys in Germany, the highest contributions are exacted by the French. The free Imperial city of Memingen was obliged to pay to the French a contribution of 90,000 florins.

An article from Constantinople, dated March 30, says, the grand admiral of the Porte will sail about the middle of April with 14 ships of war and 20,000 men for Egypt and Syria. As soon as tranquillity and order shall be restored in Egypt, the grand vizier will proceed against the pacha of Acre, who wishes to render himself independent of the Porte. A great reward is set upon his head.

Prince Itshikoi, Count Suwarrow Rimnikoi, has been confirmed in his character of chamberlain, at the court of Petersburg, which he held previous to his leaving Russia with the army.

WAR IN EGYPT.

A moſt extraordinary and unexpected event has occurred in this quarter ſince the date of the report communicated in our laſt retroſpect; and that is, that general Kleber who reſided behind with his army, and did not accompany the officers that have already reached Toulon, has had an engagement with the army of the grand vizier, and actually ſlaughtered ten thouſand of them, and routed all the reſt, who have ever ſince been flying in every poſſible direction. The cauſe of this unexpected event remains likewiſe, at preſent involved in much myſtery; but this is alſo generally referred to the politics of the cabinet of Great-Britain. The common report is, that on the arrival of the French troops at Alexandria, for embarkation, they found the port blocked up by lord Keith, in conſequence of the convention of Sir Sidney Smith not having been ratified at home. All, therefore, that remained to be done was, to prohibit immediately, the entrance of the Turkiſh army into Cairo; to retain poſſeſſion of the forts not ſurrendered; and to hazard a general engagement. This was probably a rencounter the Turks as little expected as the French themſelves; and undiſciplined and unprepared as they were, their whole armament, collected at ſuch an infinite expence, and requiring ſuch a long period of time for arrangement, has been completely cut to pieces, and all Egypt once more become the unrivalled poſſeſſion of France. There is another report, however, in the mail of yeſterday morning, that the engagement was brought on in conſequence of the Turks having maſſacred, in cold blood, a large body of French ſoldiers, and many of their men of letters.

June 2.

Our Plymouth letter of this day ſtates the arrival of the Havock ſloop of war, captain Bartholomew, who had fallen in with a frigate, from which he learnt that the combined fleets were under ſail on Tueſday laſt, and that thirteen ſail of them were completely out of the harbour of Breſt, and the remainder getting out as faſt as poſſible. As the channel fleet paſſed Plymouth on Tueſday, and the ſquadron in Cawſand bay were ordered out immediately, there was every reaſon to hope that our force would come up with them; and we believe no one entertains any doubt as to the reſult of ſuch a meeting.

June 3.

The combined fleets, the ſailing of which we announced in our paper of yeſterday, are ſaid to have put back to Breſt, and to have been ſeen working into that port, in conſequence, it is ſuppoſed, of its having been apprized that earl St. Vincent was at ſea.

June 4.

Authentic intelligence has been received, that the Ruſſian ambaſſador at our court, baron Kalitſchef, had been recalled, and that a *Charge d'Affaires* would meanwhile manage the affairs of Ruſſia. We have learned, at the ſame time, that negotiations for peace were carrying on between Ruſſia and France, at Berlin, under the mediation of the court of Pruſſia.

Since our laſt accounts from Suabia came to hand, the utmoſt exertions have been uſed in ſending reinforcements to that army. The roads to the empire are all covered with ammunition and artillery waggons. As general Melas has a ſufficient number of troops in Italy, the military which was intended as a reſerve for his army will now be ſent to Suabia. The whole of theſe reinforcements will amount to 50,000 men.

An Engliſh courier has arrived at Leghorn from Egypt. From Leghorn, Smyrna and other places, we have now received confirmation of the war in Egypt having recommenced on the 17th and 18th of March, and of the diſcontented inhabitants joining general Kleber, who had determined to maintain himſelf in that country, ſince he had received intelligence of Buonaparte's being at the head of the French government.

We received laſt night by expreſs, Paris papers to the 1ſt inſt. and the Hamburg mail, due this morning, arrived in courſe.

The accounts communicated by them reſpecting the operations of the armies in Germany and Italy, and the ſiege of Genoa, are directly contradictory, though they reach nearly to the ſame date. We learn by the French journals, that in different actions near Ulm, particularly in that of the 21ſt, the republican troops were conſtantly victorious. They were encamped on the 20th of May round Ulm. The centre of the army, commanded by general Moreau in perſon, was at Dolmeſignen, on the right bank of the Danube; general St. Suzanne, with the left wing maintained the blockade on the left bank, and the right wing, under general Lecourbe, poſted in the environs of Memmingen, extended itſelf by detachments to Kempten, and the frontiers of the country of Tyrol. Notwithſtanding the repulſe ſtated to have been experienced by general Starray from the corps commanded by St. Suzanne, this advantage does not appear to have been followed by any important conſequences, as we learn, by a telegraphic diſpatch, dated Huningen the 27th ult. that nothing new had paſſed between the armies. The diviſion of Moreau's army, under the command of general Vandamme, has taken the poſt of Feldkirch, the importance of which cannot be more ſtrongly ſtated, than by obſerving that it is the key of the Griſons. A principal object of the French commander in chief is, we think, now aſcertained. He ſeems deſirous to puſh on ſtrong detachments towards the Tyroleez, for the purpoſe of facilitating the invaſion of Italy by the army of reſerve, and co-operating even at that diſtance with Berthier. The diviſion of general Lorge has been already detached from the right wing, and will probably attempt the paſſage of Mount St. Gothard.

The army of reſerve continues to make rapid advances towards Turin. After ſurmounting uncommon difficulties, which are deſcribed in an official bulletin, the van-guard captured the citadel and town of Ivrea on the 23d of May. Ivrea is 39 miles N. by E. from Turin. Genoa certainly held out on the 15th, if we are to accredit an official article from Carnot, the miniſter at war, which ſtates that it had on that day received a ſupply of proviſions for 30 days, and that Maſſena had on the nights of the 3d, 4th and 5th of May, made ſucceſsful ſorties, defeated the beſiegers, and made 4,800 priſoners. We do not find any official articles reſpecting the actions between generals Melas and Souchet, from the 1ſt to the 11th, but the Auſtrians have evacuated Nice, evidently for the purpoſe of concentrating their force, which was diſperſed on a line too extenſive for effective operations, ſhould it be neceſſary to oppoſe the army of reſerve in that quarter. Some accounts go ſo far as to announce the raiſing of the ſiege of Genoa, but they are too vague, and in no reſpects entitled to credit.

The official diſpatches brought by the Hamburg mail, reach only to the 15th from the army of general Kray, and to the 7th from that of general Melas, and of courſe do not afford any new intelligence. The private accounts, however, repreſent the ſituation of affairs near Ulm in a very different view from the Pariſian details.—The various actions which took place to the 21ſt are ſtated to have terminated to the advantage of the Imperialiſts. The French are ſaid to be retreating in nearly the ſame line in which they had advanced; and it was reported that Genoa had ſurrendered on the 13th. It is, in ſo ſtrange a confuſion of accounts, extremely difficult to form a correct opinion of the ſtate of continental hoſtilities. We are, however, inclined to think, that military operations will be ſoon transferred from Suabia towards the Tyroleſe, and that the real deſign of Moreau is to effect an important diverſion in favour of the army of reſerve. [*Traveller,*]

NEW-YORK, July 17.

Mr. Rogers is the bearer of diſpatches from our commiſſioners at Paris, as late as the 25th of April, being duplicates of thoſe ſent by Mr. Forbs, who was to have ſailed from St. Sebaſtians. As we have no accounts of their having been received, it is probable theſe diſpatches are the firſt from our envoys.—They are ſaid to be important.

Annapolis, July 24.

The ſhip Factor, captain Kemp, in 38 days from the Downs, arrived at New-York on Wedneſday the 16th inſt. by this veſſel London papers as late as the 5th of June have been received—As far as room would permit, we have given a ſelection of the moſt important articles.

Mr. CHARLES CARROLL, jun. takes this opportunity of informing his friends and fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel, that he ſhall remove his reſidence to Baltimore the enſuing fall, and is therefore under the neceſſity of requeſting thoſe, who meant to honour him with their confidence at the next election, to conſider his name withdrawn from the liſt of candidates for the general aſſembly, as it will not be in his power to ſerve them with that punctuality, which a repreſentative owes to his conſtituents.

Purſuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, for ready money, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thurſday the 14th day of Auguſt next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at the place formerly belonging to HENRY RIDGELY, on the Head of Magothy river,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of HENRY RIDGELY, deceaſed, conſiſting of ſtock of all kinds, houſehold furniture, &c. The ſale to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning.

RACHEL RIDGELY, Adminiſtratrix.

July 22, 1800.

WHEREAS I heretofore gave notice, in the Maryland Gazette, to the creditors of JOHN BULLEN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, to meet at Mr. CATON's tavern, in the ſaid city, on the 1ſt inſtant, at which time very few appeared, I do, therefore, hereby requeſt all thoſe who have claims againſt the eſtate to exhibit them to me before the 1ſt day of September next, as I am anxious to make a dividend of the aſſets in hand, which cannot be done until the whole amount of the claims againſt the eſtate be aſcertained. It is earneſtly hoped that all thoſe to whom the eſtate is indebted will attend to this notice.

THOMAS JENINGS, Adminiſtrator.

Annapolis, July 10, 1800.

AT a meeting, this day, of the truſtees of St. John's College, they reſolved to appoint, on the firſt day of September next, an aſſiſtant to the profeſſor of Engliſh and grammar, who is to receive for his ſervices at the rate of 400 dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly.

It is the duty of the ſaid profeſſor, and his aſſiſtant, to teach Engliſh grammatically, writing, arithmetic and other branches of the mathematics uſually taught in Engliſh ſchools, and to carry young ſtudents of Latin through the grammer, the Vocabulary and Corderious.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, June 23, 1800.

Near Randall and Dobbin's Mill.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the firſt Tueſday in Auguſt next, at my dwelling plantation,

ALL my lands, negroes, horſes, cattle, plantation and houſehold furniture, &c. The ſale to commence at 11 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

THOMAS CHANEY.

July 14, 1800.

WHEREAS my wife MARY CHANEY has, without any provocation, eloped from me, this is to forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts that ſhe contracts.

THOMAS CHANEY.

July 14, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber, after having in vain made perſonal applications to many of his debtors, without any ſucceſs, once more calls upon all thoſe who are indebted to him to come forward and ſettle their accounts, or in ſuch proportions as are convenient for them at this time; he admoniſhes them to take particular notice of this call, and not reduce him to the diſagreeable neceſſity of taking more rigorous meaſures with his old friends, for whom he has the higheſt eſtimation, and whoſe ſupport, when he kept tavern, he takes this opportunity to acknowledge with the moſt lively gratitude; he will very much regret that his own wants, (which are very preſſing) with the neglect of others, ſhould finally compel him to break with them, he therefore entreats them to come forward and pay what ſums (if ever ſo ſmall) may be in their power. Thoſe who have ſhewn no diſpoſition to come to a ſettlement will be ſued next fall court, unleſs they come forward before.

JAMES WHARFE,

WHO HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for ſale, at the loweſt rates, at his houſe oppoſite the Governor's,

A quantity of courſe linens, Britannias, platillas, Morlaix, theſe articles will be ſold very cheap for caſh, by the package or piece. Alſo,

A quantity of ſound old Medoc claret, in boxes, fit for the warm ſeaſon, excellent cherry bounce in quantities, not leſs than ten gallons, and a few barrels of herrings and ſhad. All theſe articles will be ſold remarkably low for caſh. J. W.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, State of Maryland, in November laſt, a negro man named NACE, about 44 years old, ſlender made, with ſtout legs, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a down look, thick upper lip; his cloathing unknown, as he will change them; he is ſuppoſed to be about Annapolis. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS, and if brought home the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

ELISHA BERRY.

TAKEN up as a ſtray by the ſubſcriber, living near the Poplar Spring, in Anne Arundel county, a bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail, has no perceivable brand, has his ears ſoxed, about nine years old, upwards of fifteen hands high, paces, trots and canters. The owner may may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

RACHEL SHIPLEY.

July 14, 1800.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JAMES GAITHER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, legally atteſted, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment. w4

PATIENCE GAITHER, Executrix.

July 8, 1800.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21ſt of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet ſix inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, ſlow of ſpeech, and fond of ſmoking a pipe, he is a methodiſt preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and breeches, two oſnabrig ſhirts, ſhort kerſey coat and trouſers, ſhoes nailed. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by me w3

HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

LA FAYETTE

Is in high order, and will ſtand this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's, on Severn,

LA FAYETTE is a bright ſorrel, handſomely marked with white in his face and legs, nine years old, full 15½ hands high; he is handſomely formed, and equal as to bone, ſinew and action, to any horſe bred in America. He was got by the imported horſe Venetian, his dam by Little Figure, out of a fine imported mare. La Fayette will cover mares at five dollars, or two barrels of corn, each mare, and a quarter of a dollar to the groom, if paid by the firſt of November next, if not then paid ſeven dollars will be charged. Good paſturage at 3/9 per week, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

April 10, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonius ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON's

Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Crae, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON's *celebrated* WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one, more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN's TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congeraled phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Sorenels of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Venerial complaints of every deſcription.

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſes with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an aſſortment of warranted capped and jewelled and plain ſilver WATCHES, and a variety of other articles in his line, which he will ſell at themoſt reduced price.

N. B. Higheſt price given for old ſilver.

IN CHANCERY, July 1, 1800.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of HENRY GASSAWAY, of Anne-Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, on the terms therein mentioned, and a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, ſo far as he can aſcertain the ſame, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the ſaid Henry Gaſſaway being known to the chancellor to be at this time, and to have been at the time of paſſing the ſaid act, a citizen of this ſtate, and of the United States, and the ſaid Henry Gaſſaway, at the time of preſenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the aſſent in writing of ſo many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the liſt aforeſaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of paſſing the ſaid act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Henry Gaſſaway, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, before the laſt day of the preſent month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at eleven o'clock, on the eighteenth day of Auguſt next, for the purpoſe of recommending ſome perſon to be truſtee for their benefit, on the ſaid Henry Gaſſaway's then and there taking the oath preſcribed for delivering up his property.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Friday the 1ſt day of Auguſt next,

THE ſubſcriber's plantation, whereon he now dwelleth, within one mile and a half of Upper-Marlborough, ſixteen of the Federal City, and ſixteen to Alexandria, ſuppoſed to contain 345 acres; there are on the premiſes, a very convenient houſe, with all the neceſſary buildings, in good repair, a new and well enclоſed yard and garden, with a variety of excellent fruit of almoſt every kind, two valuable meadows, and a ſufficiency of timber and wood to ſupport the land. A further deſcription is thought unneceſſary, as thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe may firſt view the property. The terms of ſale are, one third of the money, with intereſt, to be paid on the firſt day of December next, one third, with intereſt on the whole, on the firſt day of October, 1801, and the balance on the firſt day of October, 1802. Bonds, with good ſecurity, will be required. On the ſame day, and on the ſame terms as above, will be offered for ſale, a lot containing 15 acres, more or leſs, on which is erected one of the beſt fixed diſtilleries probably in this ſtate, with ſtills and every thing neceſſary to commence the buſineſs immediately.

w 9 COLMORE BEANS.

P. S. I will treat privately for the above property at any time before the day of Sale.

Prince-George's county, Maryland,
May 27, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of December next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 31ſt day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens,

BY the advice and recommendation of a number of reſpectable inhabitants of this county, I offer myſelf a candidate for your ſuffrages, as one of your repreſentatives in the next general aſſembly; ſhould I, through your favour, have the honour of being elected, you may depend that I will exert every ability I poſſeſs to promote the peace and proſperity of the ſtate in general, and this county in particular,

And am, with great reſpect,
Your humble ſervant,
JOHN C. WEEMS.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of October laſt, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, ſmooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, ſpeaks low and rather hoarſe; had on and took with him when he went away, a browniſh cotton coat, a blue coarſe ſhort coat with metal buttons, old breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worſted ſtockings, and half boots; he profeſſes to be a Methodiſt, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, Weſt river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miſs Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off ſaid fellow at their peril. T. G.

March 7, 1800.

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